Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 46. NO. 12. SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1915 FIVE CENTS

PENNSYLVANIA IS CAMPAIGN STATE

Amendment Wins in Senate 37 to 11, Making "Big Four" for 1915

Pennsylvania became a campaign State this week. On the night of March 15 the Senate passed by a vote of 37 to 11 the joint resolution submitting the suffrage amendment to the voters. The resolution had previously passed the House 130 to 71, and had passed the preceding Legislature.

The victory at Harrisburg is the last legislative step in the "big four" Eastern States which have for some time been expected to vote this fall upon suffrage. In New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania now the vote is certain.

VOTE IS LIVEST ISSUE IN TEXAS

Onward Sweep in South Keeps Up—House Expected to Better 3 to 1 Record

The onward sweep of equal suffrage in the South is being exemplified in Texas. The House voted on March 6 three to one for the submission of the suffrage amendment, and although the amendment did not pass at that time, because a two-thirds vote of the full House was necessary, the question is not yet settled.

With a vote of 91 to 31 and 94 necessary for success, Representative Burmeister, author of the resolution, changed his vote to "no," in order that he might move reconsideration. Mr. Burmeister is emphatic in his statement that he knows there are enough votes in the House for the passage of the resolution. He had the amendment "spread on the Journal," and is expected to secure another vote at any time.

Fear that the amendment would pass on reconsideration led Representative Beard of Harris, an anti-suffragist, last week to present a resolution that any bills or resolutions defeated on third reading should not be again considered. His resolution was declared out of order.

With very little money at its disposal and no trained workers the Texas Woman Suffrage Association has succeeded in arousing the entire State on the suffrage issue. The press has devoted more space to suffrage than to any other question before the Legislature, and more oratory and eloquence has been poured forth in its defence. Perhaps the surest sign of growth in suffrage sentiment is the appearance of the anti-suffragists. Heretofore, Texas has had no organized opposition, but now that suffrage is looming

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ARMS VERSUS THE ARMY

He: "But, madam, you cannot bear arms."
She: "Nor can you, sir, bear armies."

THE GREAT DIVIDE

"Every legislator should get the facts and figures showing public sentiment in his district, and then, as on other issues, manfully stand up and vote accordingly, and **not shift responsibility to the voters at the polls.**"

Mrs. Horace Brock, President Pennsylvania Association Opposed to Women's Suffrage.

"We want the proposition put up to the people, for we believe that there are enough intelligent, thinking people in the States to put an end to this movement."

Mrs. Grace Duffield Goodwin, who has been stumping Pennsylvania for the Pennsylvania Association Opposed to Women's Suffrage.

To the casual observer it might seem wise for the "antis" to get together and compare notes before submitting statements to the public press.

MAYOR MITCHEL WILL VOTE YES

New York's Chief Executive Says He Will Support Suffrage Next Fall

Mayor Mitchel of New York, addressing about 3000 persons at an evening suffrage meeting in Brooklyn, promised last week that he would vote for woman suffrage on Nov. 2. He said: "I congratulate the Woman Suffrage Party on the notable advances made by their cause during the past year. The Legislature of the State has now for the second time enacted the bill submitting to the people a constitutional amendment extending the franchise to women. The question will be determined by the people next November. That is to say, by a part of the people. (Applause).

"I believe it is the general opinion that sooner or later women will have the vote. In your efforts to convince the present voters of this State that you are entitled to the franchise, I extend to you my best wishes, and I say to you tonight what I have already said once or twice, I shall be one of those who vote in favor of the adoption of the constitutional amendment." (Applause.)

THE INCONSISTENT SEX

By Octavia Roberts

Down the long street the women came,
In all ten thousand strong.
"Give us the vote," their banners read,
"We've asked you over-long."

The man in the street gave a glance of scorn.
He turned away his head.
"Go to your homes and attend to your kids,
You shame your sex," he said.

The legislative hall they passed.
The leader came to see.
"'Give us the vote'" he read in scorn.
"Give you the vote? Not me!"

"I'll cast no vote against the home,
For Woman I revere.
The pitiless glare of public life
Is not for her—that's clear."

And then that night he went to a "show,"
And the man in the street went too.
And they cheered and clapped the chorus girls
Who pranced for their review.

They clapped their scanty, flashy dress.
They clapped their ribald song.
They clapped the mazy, crazy dance.
They clapped it loud and long.

"Good show," they cried, "and pretty girls,"
As out the house they thronged.
AND NEVER A MAN AMONG THEM ALL
Asked where THOSE GIRLS belonged.

To try to explain it, I can't and won't.
The problem is too complex.
And yet—I wonder that men call us
The INCONSISTENT SEX.

FRENCH SOLDIER WIFE'S MASTER

Army Commander Says Married Men Must Strive for Obedience of Spouse

The following order, published in the Temps, was issued by the commander of one infantry regiment in the French army:

"Every married man has the duty, as required by civil law, to strive for the obedience of his wife. Therefore, every married soldier must be in a position to prevent his wife from visiting him. The worse for the married men if they have not sufficient authority over their wives to enforce the obedience demanded by the civil law. Therefore, they are to be made responsible for the obedience of their wives. If in former times a market woman succeeded in getting into the army, inasmuch as it was not possible to throw her into prison, her husband was imprisoned instead, since he was made responsible for the poor military training of his wife. That method was not so foolish as it appears to be at first glance, and it will be applied again in such cases as occur."

The seventy-ninth annual conference of the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Church, which lately met in Atlantic City, voted to pledge its support to woman suffrage.

Mrs. Alice Park of California is visiting Hawaii. She expects to get home about March 30.

JULIA LATHROP ON MOTHERS' VOTE

Head of Children's Bureau Says Thirteen Million Women Need Ballot

Miss Julia C. Lathrop spoke some strong words for equal suffrage in Massachusetts this week. Before the Boston E. S. A. for Good Government and a great audience, she said, in part:

"In my childhood my mother explained to me why Hannah More was called 'Mrs.' although unmarried. It was because she was so highly esteemed that it was thought proper she should have a dignified title. Among the many business interests of the country, the most important thing of all is the great business in which 13,000,000 women are engaged—the business of rearing 30,000,000 children to that rich maturity which ought to be theirs. I do not care so much for suffrage for myself, or for men; my great test is whether it will be useful in the hands of those 13,000,000 mothers. I believe that it will.

"A word about that 'ignorant vote.' A rich woman in New York was having a dress tried on in a fashionable establishment, and she asked the girl who was fitting her if she believed in woman suffrage. The girl said she had her doubts, because of 'the ignorant vote.' The customer began to suggest ways in which the ignorant might be educated. 'Oh!' said the girl, 'you don't understand what I mean by the ignorant vote. I mean that Fifth Avenue bunch that's never been up against it!'

"If anyone thinks those 13,000,000 wives of men who carry a dinner pail—or, worse, who have to carry a dinner pail themselves—are ignorant and don't know how to vote, it is a poor judgment of human wisdom.

"We have relied too much upon 'the sweet instinct of motherhood.' It was never meant to take the place of intelligence. A brilliant Frenchman has written a book about the instinct of mother insects, and its complete power to safeguard the young. But a great Englishman has pointed out that with human beings this is not so. He says it seems as if at some infinitely remote period Nature had said to the human mother: 'I am going to withdraw instinct from you, and give you intelligence instead; but I warn you that you will have a great deal of trouble until you learn how to use it.' And so it has proved. Do you think, if we had put our brains, science and intelligence on the preservation of babies, that 3,000,000 would die every year before they are twelve months old?

"Since the first speaker (Mr. Owen Lovejoy) headed the lobby that secured the Federal Children's Bureau, I have been in the humble position of an employee, and I must not displease those who hold the power of the purse over my Bureau—your Bureau. So, in arguing to show the need of woman's ballot, I prefer to take my facts from English sources. That course is 'more affable.' When the English maternity benefit of one guinea was provided for poor mothers, to help them meet the extra expenses of their confinement, parliament decreed that the money should be paid to their husbands. As many of these poor mothers were the wives of drinking men, you can imagine what became of the money. Finally a large body of married working women protested: and Parliament—perhaps foreseeing women's vote—yielded, and made the wife's signature necessary in order to enable the husband to draw the money. Then the statesmen who framed the Insurance Act forgot the married working women. History is full of such instances.

"Now more than ever in the world women must 'protect the home,' because all homes are knit together. If one suffers from impure food, impure air, impure water, it affects others. No woman today can protect her own home against the civic neglect of a community which does not know or care in what sort of house she lives.

"The Rubicon was passed when Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, of Boston, analyzed the city water supply. Which is more womanly, to vote for clean water for the whole city, or to sit at home and buy costly bottled water for your own children, not caring for the others?

"The great good of suffrage is that it will educate women to the realization of their responsibilities. It is only by knowing, and by being recognized as fairly worthy to have their opinion counted, that women can really do their best work.

"Men in Massachusetts have voted since 1620—for 295 years—and I do not believe any body of men ever voted much more wisely. They came here because they were tired of persuasion and indirect influence, and wanted a direct voice in their own government. We, too, shall find that we like it better when we have a direct voice.

"The most conclusive argument for woman suffrage is the educational effect of the ballot upon women. My mother would have said, 'No man ever learned to swim by watching a frog in a basin.' We cannot learn how to vote by looking on. We have learned a little about how not to vote!

"Some of us may have feared that suffrage would bring damage to the home, but this has been disproved by experience. I knew two good old women who had been missionaries in India, and who came to spend their declining years in California and interested themselves in municipal progress. One of them died; and the other said at her funeral:

"'What a pity Martha couldn't vote! She would have liked to so much, but she was too ill.'

"It did not seem at all an inappropriate remark at a funeral. They took their right to vote in that spirit. Everything depends on the spirit in which we take it.

"We have been told too much about our lovely intuitions, and have been taught that they were enough, and so we have not applied our intelligence consistently and steadily. Women have helped to push for good legislation, but most of it has failed of effect through lack of enforcement. Suffrage is not a means, but an end. When we have secured a good law, we must 'stay by the job,' patiently, persistently, and see to its enforcement; and the ballot will help us to do this with more efficiency."

The next day Miss Lathrop addressed the State Federation's Committee on Social and Industrial Conditions, and the Jewish Council of Women, in the synagogue. Again she made a strong appeal for equal suffrage for the good of the home. A report of the second address will appear next week.

SUFFRAGE IN HONOLULU

By Alice Park

There is a club of Chinese women in Honolulu, and I was guest and speaker at their monthly luncheon, held in the house of a member. The food was as strange to me as my language was to them, and after we had eaten together, the president acted as interpreter.

I told them of the beautiful banner from China which was presented to the International Congress of Women at Budapest, and its motto: "All of one mind—working together." They were greatly interested in my collection of suffrage badges, now numbering more than one hundred, and showed with some pride their own badge, with its star, and motto meaning unity.

The story of the international peace flag, and of the woman's peace movement, was punctuated by nods of approval.

All except one of the forty members are mothers, and they liked the famous Gilman quotation about milk inside the baby, and the postal card picture of the baby. They are members of the club so as to be better wives and mothers, and they have lived down the misunderstanding that suspected them of rebellion against home ties.

These women speak a dialect of Chinese that was unknown at first to the club's founder and president. She has made a study of this dialect so as to direct its meetings, and the members are fond of her and loyal to the club. In June they will celebrate the completion of nine years as an organization, an honorable record as pioneers among Chinese women in Honolulu.

I took to the meeting samples of the suffrage papers, and as I held them up my interpreter told them from what country the papers came. They gathered around the table and took them up with curiosity. When I offered one of them a copy of The Woman's Journal they all wanted copies, and I was glad to have enough to go around. I knew every paper would be taken into a Chinese home, and a school child or someone else who could read English, would gratify the curiosity of the whole family as to what the votes for women paper said.

When they stood up and said a badge must be given me to add to my collection, they were happy to make the gift. I wish I could put into words the spirit of this club and its members and its president, and my own delight to have made their acquaintance even through the barriers of race and language.

The waves of the woman movement reach even to Honolulu, in the midst of the Pacific Ocean. The women of the Hawaiian Islands are ready for votes, and the men, as a whole, are ready to grant votes to women.

"WORLD PEACE"

The Future of World Peace, by Roger W. Babson. (Babson's Statistical Organization, net $1.) It is most important to give the economic causes of the war the foremost consideration. Perhaps no American is better qualified to deal with this matter than Roger W. Babson. "His remarkable experience in the practical study of the world's industrial and economic problems," says Edwin D. Mead, director in chief of the World Peace Foundation, "and his powerful penetration behind secondary questions to the actual gist of things give to his presentation of the case a most imperative reality and pith." One of the most striking features of the book is a series of twelve charts. This book is most timely in that it offers a practical solution for permanent peace and shows what part the United States may play.

WANT DAUGHTERS TO HAVE BALLOT

Confederate Veterans Consider Resolution to Appeal to Alabama Legislature for Suffrage

Confederate veterans of Alabama want the Daughters of the Confederacy to be allowed to vote. At the monthly meeting of the Egbert Jones Camp in Huntsville the other day a resolution was offered calling upon the Senator and Representatives of Madison County to use their influence to have the Alabama Legislature submit to the voters of the State a constitutional amendment enfranchising Daughters of the Confederacy. The Birmingham Age-Herald says:

"The resolution would have passed by almost a unanimous vote except for the fact that an old clause in the constitution of the camp forbids it. The veterans are now considering the advisability of changing the constitution."

VOTE IS LIVELY ISSUE IN TEXAS

(Continued from Page 87.)

up as a very live issue the antis are bestirring themselves.

What action the Senate would take is not known. The Senate Committee on Constitutional Amendments last week reported favorably the McGregor resolution to submit an amendment for "general suffrage," eliminating the poll tax requirement, specifically prohibiting a literary test and permitting all persons over 21 years of age to vote, regardless of sex. This resolution would prevent a straight vote on suffrage, and because of this is not considered desirable.

WOMEN WILL GO TO THE HAGUE

Between Two and Three Hundred Plan to Leave on Peace Ship in April

Between two and three hundred American women, headed by Miss Jane Addams, it is expected, will attend a peace conference at the Hague, beginning April 28. The announcement is given out by Mme. Rosika Schwimmer of Hungary.

Women of the belligerent countries are to take a prominent part and will protest that the women had no hand in the making of the war and that the fighting is against their general principles. A conference held in Amsterdam, Holland, on Feb. 12, at which prominent women of the belligerent countries delivered addresses, illustrated the feeling of women on the war, says Mme. Schwimmer, and it was decided to appeal to the women of the world to aid in ending the fighting.

At the Hague conference the women will discuss ways and means of ending the war and they probably will adopt an appeal to women of royal blood and others of great influence in the warring countries. It is expected that those who go from the United States will sail with the others on a vessel to be known as the Peace Ship.

NEW YORK WORLD OUT FOR CAUSE

Says Ballot Box Should Know No Sex and Opposition Will Seem Ridiculous

The New York World, which has one of the largest circulations of any New York paper, came out for suffrage on March 14, at the same time that it published the results of its poll, which is given in another column.

"Hunger knows no sex," said the World. "Want knows no sex. Necessity knows no sex. Law knows no sex. Property knows no sex. Only the ballot box knows sex.

"But the ballot box once knew rank. It once knew land and primogeniture. It once knew income and money and family. All those paraphernalia of privilege have been swept away, and the disability of sex will follow. In the steady sweep of democracy the time will come when the present opposition to woman suffrage will seem as short-sighted and senseless as the former opposition to manhood suffrage now seems.

"Democracies always move forward. That is their law of self-preservation. If they stand still or retrograde they are lost."

HEAD OF VASSAR GIVES HIS VIEWS

President MacCracken Says the Vote Has Helped Him and Would Help Women

President MacCracken of Vassar College has found the vote helpful for himself, and desires that women should have it, that it might likewise be helpful to them. Such was the view recently expressed by him in the suffrage edition of the Poughkeepsie Courier.

"There are excellent regulations preventing Civil Service employees from taking active part in politics," said President MacCracken. "There are equally excellent reasons why the executive head of an institution which harbors many degrees of political opinion within its walls should not engage actively in any political propaganda.

"This fact, however, does not prevent a college president, it seems to me, from making clear his own attitude as a private citizen on any matters of public interest, or from using his vote as a citizen like any other private man. Let me say, therefore, that seven years ago in New Haven I signed a petition requesting suffrage for women of that State, and I have seen no reason since then to alter my opinion. And I may add that but one argument has greatly appealed to me, an argument drawn from my personal experience.

"By nature and training I am an educationist. I find the privilege of the vote has been an educational factor in my own life. In a profession which has required, more than almost any other, the withdrawal out of the active world into the quiet library or study, my right to use the ballot has been almost the one motive which has drawn me out into real citizenship.

"In my capacity as teacher of men at Yale University and of women at Smith College, I have found from the point of view of education no essential difference in their grasp and mastery of intellectual problems. Any educational advantages, therefore, which belong to the one sex should, so far as I am concerned, belong properly also to the other; and since I have found the vote an educational factor in my own life I sincerely desire that it may soon be extended to women."

The Columbus Grange, said to be the largest in Indiana, has adopted unanimously a resolution indorsing woman suffrage.

In New York State, with a great campaign fight on, it is no small basis for satisfaction to have Governor Whitman and Mayor Mitchel enrolled for suffrage.

AT THE FRONT

FORTUNATELY The Woman's Journal has very few subscriptions discontinued. Perhaps this explains why:

"I FELT I could not afford The Journal another year," a subscriber writes, "then decided I could less afford to be a quitter." And she renewed her subscription.

IF, in this year of reduced incomes, the thought strikes you that perhaps you should economize by stopping your Journal, remember this loyal woman's example. After all, it is a small matter to sacrifice a luxury, a good time, or even a momentary necessity for a year's subscription to The Journal. But it is only the grand sum-total of innumerable such sacrifices that will, this fall and next, place several new names on the list of free States.

IN 1915, let it be said that every modern woman was at the front, using The Woman's Journal in the interests of peace, better government, and suffrage equality.

Agnes E. Ryan.

ANTI-LINDSEY PLOT EXPOSED

Colorado House Expels Member Who Says He Got Money from Judge's Foe

The Colorado House of Representatives this week expelled from membership Representative W. W. Howland, who has been one of the principal backers of the bill against Judge Lindsey's court. The anti-Lindsey bill had previously passed the House, but is expected to meet defeat in the Senate, and would in any case be vetoed by Governor Carlson.

Howland received a package of money on the floor of the House some time ago. At first he said it came from his ranch partner, but later declared that was untrue.

Howland then testified that the money was sent by Dr. Mary Bates, president of the paper organization called the Women's Protective League, to be paid to a woman detective. Mrs. L. L. Hartzell testified she had been employed by Dr. Bates "to shadow" Officer John S. Phillips of the Denver juvenile court, over which Judge Lindsey presides. The House expelled Howland on the ground of perjury.

Judge Lindsey has asked for warrants for the arrest of Dr. Mary E. Bates, E. K. Whitehead, secretary of the Humane Society, R. P. Rollins and Frank L. Rose, on a charge of conspiracy to defame his character. Mr. Rose secured an affidavit about a month ago against the Judge's character. At the time the incident in the affidavit was said to have occurred Judge Lindsey was taking dinner with Theodore Roosevelt in Oyster Bay.

NEBRASKA HOUSE RECALLS FALL

Members Try to Explain Votes Against Municipal Suffrage—Vote 40 to 54

A bill for municipal suffrage failed to pass the Nebraska House last week by a vote of 40 to 54. A good many members took care to explain their votes verbally or to send up written statements to be placed on record. Their reasons for voting "no," they said, were chiefly because the full suffrage amendment did not pass the voters last fall. Some of these men said that they were personally in favor of suffrage.

One member, Mr. La Bounty, who lives in a small town, voted "no" because he feared "that if this bill becomes a law, the women of the underworld will control the larger cities."

The bill was introduced by Representative Jerry Howard.

A statue of Florence Nightingale, the pioneer of army nurses, was recently unveiled in London. It is the first instance in which a statue of a woman, aside from royalty, has been publicly erected in that city.

Women played an important part in the elections this week in the Hudson River towns. They distributed suffrage literature and turned out in large numbers to vote on the questions upon which they have suffrage. In several towns fire-engines were voted largely through the women's direct influence.

SUFFRAGE STATUS

Full Suffrage for Women

Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Oregon, Kansas, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, Alaska.

Presidential and Municipal Suffrage

Illinois

Number of Suffrage Electoral Votes—91

Campaign States

	House	Senate	Goes to Voters
Massachusetts	168-39	34- 2	1915
	196-33	33- 3	
New Jersey	49- 4	15- 3	Sept.,
	58- 0	17- 4	1915
New York	125- 5	40- 2	1915
	114- 0	34- 0	
Pennsylvania	131-70	26-22	1915
	130-71	37-11	
Iowa	81-26	31-15	1916
	84-19	38-11	
South Dakota	57-40	29-15	1916
West Virginia	76- 8	28- 1	1916

States Where Amendment Has Passed One Legislature and Must Pass Another

Tennessee	74-14	26- 3	Uncertain

Other Legislative Action

The suffrage amendment passed both Houses of the Arkansas Legislature by votes of 51-18 and 23-12; it is prevented from going to the voters by a law which says that only three amendments can be submitted at once. Three had already been submitted.

A bill for partial suffrage passed the Vermont Senate 29 to 10, but was defeated in the House 129 to 100. One also passed the Indiana Senate, but the House refused to bring it from committee 53 to 41. The Nebraska House voted 54 to 40 against a municipal suffrage bill. The North Carolina House voted 68-39, the Minnesota Senate 34 to 33, and the Delaware House 22 to 8 and Senate 11 to 6 against the suffrage amendment. The North Dakota Senate passed the amendment this year 31-14, but reconsidered and tabled it 26-21.

The Texas House has voted 90 to 32 in favor of the amendment, which fails only because a two-thirds vote was necessary. It is still pending for reconsideration.

INDIANA REFUSES TO HELP WOMEN

Most Bills Desired, Irrespective of Suffrage, Were Slaughtered in Legislature

Not only did the Indiana Legislature refuse to give women suffrage, but it treated with equal lack of consideration most of the bills in the interests of women.

Among these was the age-of-consent bill, designed to protect girls morally by raising the age of consent from 16 to 18 years, killed in committee. The Senate bill defining adultery was indefinitely postponed. The bill asking that at least one woman be placed on the school board wherever the board is elected by the council was killed in committee. The bill against indecent dancing in theatres, a law much needed for stopping immodest exhibitions which have been made on the stages of theatres of Indianapolis and elsewhere, failed to pass. Another measure for the appointment of policewomen in the larger cities of the State was killed. The women asked for the appointment of two women factory inspectors, who are needed for the thorough inspection of conditions in factories where large numbers of women are employed, in some of which bad sanitary conditions exist. This measure got almost no support in the Legislature.

Indiana women wanted an eight-hour law for working women. They were told it would be impossible to get a bill for less than nine hours past the Legislature. When the bill came up for passage, however, it was amended for ten hours, and even the ten-hour limitation failed to pass.

The bill to enable the health authorities to condemn disease and death traps known as single tenements, and to compel owners to put such places in condition for human occupancy, or to destroy the shanties, was pushed with great earnestness, but was killed by the House, as was the common drinking cup bill.

This is the way that the men of Indiana are looking out for women's interests, and they refuse to let women look out for their own.

HARRISON MAKES A POOR MARTYR

Chicago Mayor Discharges Men Angrily While Successful Opponent Promises Reform

Mayor Harrison of Chicago, who has been made to pose as a martyr of suffrage, recently discharged three men from the office of the city attorney. "I ordered them discharged because they showed their ingratitude by working against me," said the mayor.

Meanwhile the successful Democratic candidate, Robert M. Sweitzer, has announced his platform, with efficiency as the keystone. Among other declarations, he says: "I will place the best men and women I can find at the head of the various departments of the city government, and while holding them individually responsible for results in their respective fields, I shall not try to shirk final responsibility."

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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Office - 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1915

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Massachusetts, as second class matter

SUBSCRIPTION

Domestic	One Year	$1.00
	Six Months	.50
	Four Months on Trial	.25
	Single Copies	.05
Canadian or Foreign: One Year		1.50

On sale at Brentano's, New York City; also on news-stands in New York, Boston and elsewhere.

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NINTH SUFFRAGE VICTORY

The Pennsylvania Senate, by a vote of 37 to 11, has passed the amendment in favor of full suffrage for women, which had already passed the lower house, 130 to 71. Pennsylvania is the ninth State since Jan. 1, 1915, to give a sweeping majority vote of both houses for such an amendment, the others being New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Iowa, West Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas and South Dakota.

In Pennsylvania the suffrage amendment had already passed one Legislature by the necessary constitutional majority. It will therefore go to the voters next November, and Pennsylvania is now a full-fledged campaign State. The Pennsylvania suffragists have carried on an earnest and diligent though quiet campaign, and have thoroughly deserved their victory. Congratulations to the Keystone State! A. S. B.

WHAT MRS. YOUNG SAID

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young has made it a rule not to spend time in contradicting erroneous reports of her remarks. But a recent misquotation was so gross that she has departed from her custom. In commenting upon the late Chicago primaries, she was reported in the Chicago Tribune as saying:

"Don't talk to me about women, I always knew that if women got into politics you never could tell what they would do. They are worse than men. I will not be surprised if the 35,000 women who voted for Olsen will vote for Sweitzer in the election, merely because they think it will be the winning side."

In a letter published in the Chicago Tribune of March 1, Mrs. Young says:

"Evidently I failed to make clear to the Tribune reporter my reason for concluding long ago that one cannot predict what women will do in politics. Opponents of suffrage for women have contended, that women would have no individuality in voting, that they would simply 'follow the leader.' Recently, before the primaries were held, the air was filled with guesses about the woman's vote, as if the women would all vote the same ticket. As to the probable transfer of the 35,000 votes cast for Judge Olsen by the women, only one prophecy is safe: Before casting her vote every one of those 35,000 women will weigh carefully the merits of the candidates up for election. I believe in women as independent voters. With a full appreciation of the difficulties attendant upon reporting for the press, I have made it a rule not to rush into print whenever I think I have been misunderstood. In this instance, however, I cannot ignore that which places me among those who despise the women voters."

The Associated Press sent the false report of Mrs. Young's words broadcast over the country, but did not follow it up with the correction. Not one paper in a hundred that published the falsehood will ever be given a chance to publish the truth.

The opponents of equal suffrage do not play a square game; but equal suffrage is bound to win in the end, nevertheless. A. S. B.

TEXAS GIVES BIG VOTE

It is wonderful and delightful to read that in the farthest South the lower house of the Texas Legislature has voted 90 to 32 in favor of submitting a constitutional amendment giving full suffrage to women. It took this action in response to numerously-signed petitions from women in all parts of the State. What a change from the old days when Mariana Folsom toured the State practically alone, lecturing in behalf of suffrage for the American Woman Suffrage Association! Today her daughter is active in the Texas movement. How true it is that

"Freedom's battle, once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won!"

A. S. B.

A FLAGRANT MISQUOTATION

An exploiter of child labor, it is said, once quoted Scripture in defence of his course. He declared that Jesus said, "Suffer, little children!" A quotation almost as badly garbled as this has lately been made by Mrs. Henry Preston White, an officer of the Anti-Suffrage Association, in letters to a number of Massachusetts papers. Mrs. White wrote:

"Dr. Helen Sumner, herself a suffragist, says: 'In Denver, where women have voted for over 20 years, the social evil is more brazenly open and more extensive than in almost any other city.'"

What Dr. Helen Sumner said (see page 205 of her book on Equal Suffrage) was:

"Previous to the spring of 1908, when the Market Street 'cribs' in Denver were closed by the District Attorney, the social evil in that city, within the limits prescribed by the police department, was probably more brazenly open, and also, perhaps, owing to the floating population of miners and others who come to the city to spend their money, more extensive, than in almost any other city of the United States."

This flagrantly garbled quotation is being used by the opponents of equal rights for women in the official columns of anti-suffrage notes which their organizations furnish to the press in several different States.

Comment would be superfluous. A. S. B.

WOMEN WANTED TO HEAR

At the town meeting in Saugus, Mass., the other day, there was great interest in the question of taxes. So many women were eager to hear the budget discussed that they fairly stormed the town hall. Policemen had been posted at the doors to turn away all persons who were not voters. According to the press reports, they had a stiff struggle with the crowd of women, and it was only with great difficulty that the women were kept out.

The main question was one of economy. The man who is said to dominate Saugus politics has just led a successful fight to cut down a proposed bond issue for an improved water supply from $15,000 to $5,000, and also to cut the appropriation for the water department from $14,000 to $10,000. He is bent upon a number of other cuts. The Fire Prevention Commissioner protested against economizing on that department. He told the voters that Saugus was "doing almost nothing to prevent the destruction of its buildings by fire;" that the apparatus was "not only antiquated, but almost useless, because horses have to be hunted for every time an alarm is sounded; that the auto combination wagon is out of service much of the time, that the force of permanent firemen is inadequate, that the supply of hose is far below needs, and that Lynn and Malden have become tired of answering calls for help from Saugus." He said that "the simplest rules of economy, when fire prevention is under consideration, demand the equipping of a department with facilities for promptly reaching a fire and promptly extinguishing it."

We do not know the merits of the controversy in Saugus, but the questions at stake are such as would naturally interest women. The women of Saugus will have to pay their share of the taxes, and they will have to take their share of the fire risk. They and their children will have to suffer if there is not a full and good water supply. The official report of the recent investigation by the Federal Children's Bureau has shown that a higher percentage of babies die in homes where the water has to be carried from outside. On every principle of fairness, the women ought to have been allowed not only to hear these questions discussed, but to vote on them. And all over the State the towns this month have been settling such questions, and no woman has had any say in the matter. "Little oligarchies," Lucy Stone used to call the March town meetings of Massachusetts; and that is what they are. But the suffrage amendment is to be voted upon next November; and after that, if the vote goes as it should, our town meetings will no longer be little oligarchies, but little democracies. A. S. B.

The ballot is the tool of the twentieth century, with which to do twentieth-century tasks.—Margaret Foley.

SOME CHICAGO VIEWS

During the past few days the editor of The Woman's Journal has had a chance to talk over the Chicago primary election with three prominent Illinois women—Miss Julia C. Lathrop, head of the Federal Children's Bureau; Miss Mary E. McDowell, head of the University of Chicago Settlement, and Mrs. Lucy B. Owen, who was appointed upon the garbage commission with Miss McDowell by Mayor Carter Harrison, and who has been active in work for city betterment. All three women scout the idea (sedulously cultivated by anti-suffragists outside of Illinois) that Carter Harrison's candidacy represented good government, reform and woman suffrage, and that in voting against him the Democratic women showed ingratitude and a preference for a "wide-open town." Mr. Harrison had served five terms as mayor, and had given the people of Chicago a wide-open town—"wide enough for all practical purposes," Miss McDowell said. Not only during his first four terms as mayor, but even for a year after women got the ballot, he maintained the segregated district. Then, when he was about to come up for re-election, he closed it, declaring that the women's arguments had at last convinced him. But the women did not believe his conversion would last.

Miss McDowell and Mrs. Owen said that Mr. Harrison had never done anything good until he was fairly driven into it, and then he generally did it in the wrong way. He refused for years to appoint policewomen. After the suffrage bill passed, he appointed them, but he appointed the wrong kind of women, and all sorts of difficulties were placed in the way of their work. If he had occasion to appoint a welfare worker for women and children, he did not appoint a woman who had experience of the work and could do it well, but picked out a woman who would be a cog in his political machine. He appointed only a few women on the school board, and those the wrong kind of women. He took up the cudgels for Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, but not until there had been a general uprising by the great women's organizations of Chicago in her behalf, and he found himself forced to act.

Mayor Harrison throughout most of his term had given the city the sort of administration that commanded the enthusiastic support of Bathhouse John and Hinky Dink. For many years the men and women of Chicago who were trying to get any sort of improvements had run up against him, and they knew him thoroughly. He had a long record and a bad one. The opposing candidate, Sweitzer, was a young man with only a short record but what record he had was good. The Democratic women acted upon the principle of the English peasant who was ardently besought for his vote by a persevering office-seeker. The candidate argued and talked to him for a long time, and wound up by saying, "You will vote for me, won't you?"

"No, I'm going to vote for the other candidate," answered the peasant.

"Why, you have never even seen the other candidate!"

"No, but I have seen thee!"

At the Republican primary, Judge Olsen, the reform candidate, had a long record of good service, and he had a majority of more than 7000 on the women's vote, while the Republican men gave a majority of nearly 10,000 for Thompson, the candidate of the Lorimer machine. This remarkable evidence of independence and good judgment on the part of the Republican women is a striking proof that the women's votes will be a force on the side of good government. A. S. B.

REPENTED TOO LATE

Miss McDowell says that the Chicago women were rather disgusted by Carter Harrison's eleventh-hour attempts to pose as a great friend of suffrage and of women, when he had never shown himself to be such before women got the ballot. He telegraphed Congressman Sabath asking him to vote for the nation-wide suffrage amendment. Congressman Sabath spoke for it, and read the Mayor's telegram; and a copy of his speech, containing the telegram, was franked to every registered woman voter in Chicago—not merely to those in Sabath's own district—with an exhortation to vote for the Mayor's re-election. But they remembered his record.

"It is all very well for a man to get upon the suffrage band wagon, but it is not wise for him to have himself photographed in the act of climbing on," said Dr. Dorothea Moore, who was listening to Miss McDowell.

The Chicago papers some little time ago reported that the politicians were trying hard to understand "the feminine political psychology," in order to "frame a suitable appeal to it." Evidently an eleventh-hour conversion does not appeal to them, but a good record does. A. S. B.

I have traveled, I have worked, and I have lived among working women. And it has been my experience, and that of my husband, that women, as we have known them, have shown themselves fitted for the vote. Women I have employed have been earnest, conscientious workers, giving all that was asked of them, and usually a little more than they should.—Julie Opp.

SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

A Compilation of Recent Events in the Movement for Women's Enfranchisement Throughout the Union

The time has come when, in order that all women in this country may be politically free, they must be in close touch with one another. More than ever before, the women of each State must know the suffrage situation, not only in their own State, but also in every other State in the Union.

These pages of State news are presented as a clearing house for the suffragists of the whole country. Every State will be represented. The readers of The Woman's Journal are invited to send reports and clippings of all suffrage activity in their community; for in order to make this department valuable, a large amount of material from which to choose is needed. Criticism and corrections are invited.

Let us watch the work being done in each State in order that we may relate it to our own and to the whole movement.

GEORGIA

The Atlanta E. S. A. entertained a large audience on March 10 in the Grand Theatre, presenting "Mr. Dooley on Woman Suffrage," by little Helen McClure, of Atlanta, a suffrage speech by Mrs. William Felton, of Cartersville, and the photo-play, "Your Girl and Mine." Mrs. Amelia R. Woodall presided. The ushers from the Atlanta Young People's Association represented the eleven suffrage States. They were Miss Ruth Buchholz, Miss Margaret Koch, Miss Emma Paul, Miss Mamie Matthews, Miss Ida Paul, Miss May Rodgers, Miss Bernice Buchholz, Miss Sadie Ballew, Miss Amelia Jackson, Miss Lena Paul and Miss Ruth Rodgers.

The March number of The Woman's Magazine of Rome was issued by the Rome W. S. A. Miss Madeline Wyly was editor-in-chief. The assistant editors were Mrs. Beulah S. Mosely, Mrs. Paul White and Mrs. Charles Pitner.

WEST VIRGINIA

The State conference at Fairmont, to which all suffragists and their friends are looking forward, will not be held until after Easter, probably the first Friday and Saturday. In the meantime every county which wishes to have a representative on the State Executive Committee should send to Mrs. Thomas Peadro, Parkersburg, for the plan of organization and should elect county officers as provided therein.

West Virginia's greatest need is organization, and to this end all readers of The Journal in the State are asked to lend their cooperation.

Parkersburg is planning to have a large "Votes for Women" card party after Easter.

Wheeling is hoping to have John Cowper Powys give an address on "Latin, Teuton and Slav Ideals" under the auspices of the Ohio County Equal Suffrage League early in April.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

House Bill No. 110, granting municipal suffrage to women, was made a special order for Wednesday morning, March 17, at eleven o'clock. The prospects were for a crowded gallery and an exciting debate, as The Woman's Journal went to press. The resolution introduced by the antis last week limiting the speakers on the bill to ten minutes each failed.

Suffragists planned to meet in a body at headquarters and march to Representatives' Hall, wearing yellow jonquils.

United States Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota, United States Senator Henry F. Hollis of New Hampshire and Speaker of the House Edwin C. Bean of Belmont addressed a large and enthusiastic audience in Representatives' Hall, Concord, on the evening of March 16.

NEW JERSEY

Women showed their desire for full suffrage by turning out in large numbers at the school elections this week.

The election at Metuchen especially attracted interest, because of the campaign to elect Mrs. Leslie E. Molineux, daughter-in-law of the late General Edward L. Molineux of Brooklyn, to the school board. Mrs. Molineux was elected by a large vote.

Mrs. Marion Holmes, organizer for Gloucester County, helped form a league in Woodbury, the county seat, recently. It gives promise of good work for votes for women. Another league was organized in Gloucester County at Thorofare by Mrs. Wilkins a few days ago.

New Jersey towns are pleased with the success of their new flags. One of them reads: "Paterson Needs Women's Votes." Another says: "Montclair Needs Women's Votes." And the new envelopes of the W. S. A., with the map on the left side, might well be copied by other States.

Dr. Mary D. Hussey of East Orange points out a mistake in The Journal of Feb. 27, which said that in New Jersey "taxpaying women voted from 1776 to 1844." It was in 1807 that the women were disfranchised by act of the Legislature. Then, when a new constitution was adopted in 1844, the word "male" was added in the second article on "The Right of Suffrage." In 1887 the Legislature passed a bill to give women a vote for school officers and on school appropriations. In 1894 the State Supreme Court decided that this law was valid so far as concerned the right to vote for appropriations, but invalid as to the right to vote for officers.

NEBRASKA

A campaign to secure the names of women of the State who believe in equal suffrage is being started by the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association. All Nebraska suffragists who are willing to help in this enrolment are asked to write to Mrs. H. H. Wheeler, 1517 H street, Lincoln, for details.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hardy of Lincoln will assist in the suffrage campaigns of New York and Massachusetts, in part repaying the help of these States in the Nebraska campaign.

VERMONT

The attitude of the press of the State since the close vote for suffrage in the Legislature is interesting. The St. Albans Messenger, Burlington News, Brattleboro Reformer, Randolph Herald and News and Bellows Falls Times all say that the vote was not a clear-cut one, and that, had the poll tax question not entered into the discussion, the bill might have met a different fate.

VIRGINIA

"Every man and woman in the State must have been appalled at the findings of the Vice Commission in our capital," writes Mrs. John R. Gillian of Richmond. "Our papers are filled with expressions such as 'six hundred lewd women,' 'six hundred women who have sold their souls,' etc., and the thought naturally arises, should the shame of the other sex be ignored? Are not both equally guilty? Then which has fallen the lower morally, the women in the houses of prostitution or the men who frequent those places? Yet no one thus far has published the number of men who have sold their souls in like manner!"

SOUTH CAROLINA

At a meeting of the Charleston Equal Suffrage League last week Miss S. P. Frost, the president, told of the proposed organization of a league at Florence. She stated that efforts were going to be made to organize a league in every county in the State, with a chairman for each county, each city or town to have a captain.

Mrs. Desha Breckinridge will speak in Charleston March 22 and Dr. Anna H. Shaw April 15.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Democratic Club of Philadelphia endorsed equal suffrage last week by a four-fifths vote of its members. The motion for endorsement was made by Samuel Milliken.

The Equal Franchise Society of Philadelphia opened its outdoor spring campaign last week with a noon meeting, at which 1,200 pieces of literature were distributed. A big mass meeting at Pelham Court is being planned for April 9.

Mrs. John Shafroth, wife of the Colorado Senator, spoke at an informal tea last week at the home of Mrs. George Piersol, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of Philadelphia.

IOWA

When Governor Clarke signed the suffrage amendment, making Iowa a full campaign State, many suffragists were present. Mrs. J. B. McHose, vice-president of the Iowa E. S. A., furnished the pen and received it as a souvenir. The State Board gave a banquet on March 16 to the members of the Legislature and their wives, and presented the play, "How The Voter Was Won," for their entertainment.

County organization is being carefully worked out and the State is to be systematically canvassed for pledges. The State organizer, Miss Elizabeth Perkins, has recently held well attended meetings at Charles City, Algona, Waverly and Waterloo, New Sharon and Oskaloosa. She reports great interest, especially among the women.

RHODE ISLAND

After weeks of vigorous and united campaigning by the different organizations the most notable hearing in the history of woman suffrage in Rhode Island was held in Representatives' Hall before the Judiciary Committee last week. It was the first time the hall had ever been granted for such purposes, and the proposition met with strong and influential opposition, which finally yielded to the perseverance and persuasion of the State president, Mrs. Barton Jenks.

An overflow audience had arrived long before the hour for the hearing. Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates, national chairman of Presidential Suffrage; Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, Mrs. Herrietta von Klenze, Mrs. George W. Parks and other influential Rhode Island women, representing the best ideals of home life and social progress, spoke in support of the bill for presidential suffrage. The testimony of Mrs. Alfred Lustig, ex-president of the Housewives' League, under whose leadership the unhealthy milk conditions were exposed and a new milk law obtained, was especially disconcerting to the "antis," who had claimed that the reform obtained through the league was a proof of the advantages of disfranchisement.

That first-hand testimony concerning woman suffrage might be presented Senator Works of California and Congressman Mondell of Wyoming were secured to give detailed account of its operation in their States.

The objections of the antis were reinforced by an arraignment of democracy and a plea for continued release from the responsibilities of citizenship by Mrs. Young and Mrs. George of Boston.

It was amusing to hear Mrs. George, who has made so many missionary tours of the West to instruct the men to vote against woman suffrage, of which she has no practical experience, criticise the introduction of testimony from Western men and inform Eastern States of its actual operation.

When Mrs. Young affirmed that the antis in Massachusetts had never opposed equal guardianship of children Miss Yates referred her to the copy of the leaflet on that subject, with the imprint of their organization upon it.

In the evening a mass meeting was held in the largest hall in the city, addressed by Senator Works and Congressman Mondell. Mr. George W. Parks presided, and Mayor Gainer gave an address of welcome.

MARYLAND

The annual meeting of the Just Government League has been announced for April 19 and 20.

WYOMING

Governor Kendrick recently vetoed the bill permitting boxing bouts and sparring exhibitions. In explaining his action, Governor Kendrick said such a law would injure the reputation of the State. The State is expending, he declared, one-fifth of the money received by taxation for education along higher lines, which would be nullified by legalized boxing. He declared further that the experience of other States with boxing justified his action.

MONTANA

Governor Stewart has just signed the teachers' pension bill, adding Montana to the list of suffrage States which look out for teachers.

Judge Michael Donlan of Butte has promised to give the first man found guilty of neglecting his children 20 years in the State prison at Deer Lodge. The court made remarks to that affect in connection with the divorce case of Anna Salminen against Frank E. Salminen. During her statement the plaintiff claimed her husband had provided nothing for the support of his two children for years.

CONNECTICUT

There is apparently going to be some delay in the report from the Committee on Constitutional Amendments on the suffrage resolution. The first expectation was that it would be reported out of committee almost immediately after the hearings on March 3 and 4. The Republican machine is, however, using all its influence for the defeat of the amendment, and the amendment is also opposed bitterly by the liquor interests of the State. A few years hence, when woman suffrage is universal all over the United States, some of these Republican politicians will be hard pressed for excuses and apologies for their present opposition to the enfranchisement of women.

One of the obvious signs of interest in woman suffrage is the anxiety of all kinds of clubs and organizations for debates between anti-suffrage and suffrage speakers. Dozens of these debates have been held since the beginning of the winter, and it is worthy of remark that in not a single instance have the antis been able to find a local woman to uphold their side of the case; while in almost every instance the suffrage speakers have been members of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association. The antis have had to secure the services of Miss Price, Miss Dorman, Miss Minnie Bronson, Mrs. Grace Duffield Goodwin and Mrs. George. Without the aid of these outsiders the Connecticut Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage would scarcely be able to organize and carry through a single meeting.

THE NETWORK IN ILLINOIS

By Grace Wilbur Trout, President of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association

The large woman vote at the recent primary election has made a tremendous change in suffrage sentiment in Chicago. The Republicans are now awakening to real conditions. There were nearly twice as many Democratic women who voted at the primaries as there were Republican women. This was due to the splendid organization work done by Democratic women, and to the fact that the Republican women were late in beginning organization work.

The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association had eight organizers, besides our regular Ward Chairmen, all over the city, working to secure a big registration. We do not endorse candidates. We do not affiliate with any party, but women of all parties belong to these independent, all-partisan leagues, which we are forming all over the city. These leagues do constructive educational work for good citizenship and the women are urged to express themselves in a practical way through the exercise of the franchise.

Splendid work is being done also all over the State. We recently had a long distance 'phone message from Rock Island asking us to send a member of the State Board there. Mrs. Judith W Loewenthal, our Recording Secretary, was sent to them, and she was received by the leading club women of the city, and the mayor himself and other officers were at the meeting which she addressed. She was escorted to the station afterwards by a number of automobiles filled with enthusiastic new citizens. Mrs. Charles Mixter, Chairman of the Civic Department of the Women's Club, is taking charge of civic work in Rock Island.

Mrs. Edward L. Stewart, our Corresponding Secretary, has visited recently Freeport, Belvidere, Aurora, Kankakee, Lincoln and Jacksonville. These towns all have strong organizations and are affiliated with the State Suffrage Association.

Women prominent in these towns and who are doing splendid work are: Mrs. James Danskin and Dr. Grace Dewey, of Jacksonville; Mrs. W. H. Carson, Rev. Jessie Mouser and many others of Lincoln; Miss Katherine Porter, of Freeport; Mrs. Minnie Starr Grainger, of Belvidere; Mrs. John Mason and Mrs. W. H. Mack, of Aurora; and Mrs. Emily Creighton, of Kankakee.

By the way, there is a very interesting story in regard to Kankakee. Women there are so interested in the civic league work that they have clubbed together and are hiring a maid to attend to the housekeeping of one of their number, in order that she may give more of her time to municipal housekeeping in Kankakee.

Other towns that have been visited by Miss Margaret B. Dobyne, our Press Chairman, are Shelbyville, Vandalia, Greenville and Plainfield. We have strong civic organizations in all of these towns but one. The Plainfield league is doing especially fine work under the leadership of Mrs. J. W. Connat. Mrs. Alex. Storm, president of the Woman's Department of the Farmers' Institute, is assisting in organizing Will County. Mrs. Villa Cole Case is doing active work in Joliet and has been going out frequently to organize other towns. Mrs. Stella H. McClung is doing excellent organization work in her district around Monmouth. Mrs. Carrie Alexander Bahrenburg, one of our State Board members, has just organized Carlyle, with Mrs. Lillie F. Shoupe as president of the league.

Mrs. Margaret C. Carr is president of the Civic League of Ottawa and the 2,500 members of the league are busy now taking an active part in the elections. Mrs. H. M. Brown, of Peoria, first vice-president of the I. E. S. A., is a powerful member of the Law Enforcement League, and is speaking four or five times a day for good government.

Mrs. Robert McCall, a prominent Chicago suffragist, has just returned from a visit to Quincy, Carthage and Mt. Sterling, and found that especially good work is being done in Carthage under the leadership of Miss Mary Davidson.

We realize in Illinois that a little league here and a little league there can accomplish good in their respective communities, but united under the State Association their influence can be felt at Springfield and even at Washington, and the result will be wiser legislation and better laws.

NEVADA

Mrs. Harry Hill, wife of the Reno city and county treasurer, is the first woman in the State to sign a petition for the nomination of a candidate for office. City Attorney Lester Summerfield, who is seeking election on May 4, started the circulation of his petition last week, and the first woman voter to offer to attach her signature to it was Mrs. Hill.

Interest in the use of the ballot is increasing throughout the State. A large number of women voters attended a meeting last week in Sparks, which resulted in the formation of the new civic league there. Mrs. Henry Osmun is president.

The House recently passed a mothers' pension bill 45 to 4, and the measure is now in the Senate.

TEXAS

The executive committee of the Dallas Equal Suffrage Association, at a recent meeting made plans for raising the money with which to carry on the work of the year. The committee decided to begin by soliciting the members of the association for contributions.

The plans of the Association for the year are on a larger scale than ever before and more money than heretofore will be needed to prosecute them. An effort is already under way to induce the women of the smaller towns to come into the Association. To this end a great deal of literature has been distributed, and more is to follow.

The executive committee is composed of Mrs. V. E. Armstrong, president; Miss Julia Rozelle, secretary; Mrs. Ed. Kneeland, Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. I. K. Kahn, Mrs. J. N. Griswold and Judge John Davis.

NEW YORK MAYORS FOR SUFFRAGE

Thirty out of Thirty-three in Sixth District Say They Will Vote for Amendment

Mrs. Helen B. Owens of Ithaca, chairman of the 6th campaign district for the Empire State Campaign Committee, has been conducting an interesting little campaign on her own account. Recently she sent out a letter to the mayors of cities and the president of villages in her district, asking their stand as to woman suffrage. So far there have been 33 answers. Of these, 30 are in favor of suffrage and three are opposed. Those in favor include the mayors of Binghamton, Elmira and Ithaca, the three largest cities in the district, besides president of villages in each county. A few typical answers follow:

"I have always believed that the good women of our country could be trusted equally with the men in the use of the ballot."—Wm. R. Ely, mayor of Binghamton.

"I can see many ways in which women's votes would be of advantage to the welfare of the public, and I am perfectly willing that they should have the right to vote if they desire it."—H. N. Hoffman, mayor of Elmira.

"Above all nations is humanity. Humanity means both sexes, women as well as men. To bring humanity to its best there must exist a clear sense of equity, a sense of inalienable equal rights. There must exist an entire freedom of soul, that it possesses without doubt the right to all pure and holy things in life. For these reasons I believe in equal suffrage, the right of any woman to vote if she wishes to. I am not certain as to the results, owing to the possible indifference of a large number of women, even to a greater extent than now exists among men, but this will be offset by her better interpretation of right and wrong in all moral questions."—Thos Tree, mayor of Ithaca.

"For me not to be in favor of woman suffrage would reflect on the mentality of my wife and daughters, which in turn might invite criticism as to my own ability to choose an intelligent life partner and helpmate. Consequently I am entirely in favor of the women of New York being accorded the right to vote."—Thos. Collins, president village of Bainbridge.

"I am with you, and I think the majority in this town is, so keep it a-going."—D. Dickerson, president village of Chemung.

A straw vote for suffrage taken at the "Made in U. S. A." Exposition in New York City shows that those who attended are overwhelmingly in favor of woman suffrage. The total vote was 2836; 1690 women voted for suffrage,. 59 opposed; 956 men voted in favor of giving women the vote, 131 opposed.

The New York Call, which has stood consistently for woman suffrage since the paper was founded eight years ago, recently issued a special suffrage edition. For several months the Call has had a "Votes-for-Women" department as one of its daily features.

At its recent meeting at Oxford the Pomona Grange passed a resolution unanimously endorsing woman suffrage.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, president of the Women's Political Union, is in the South taking a much needed rest. Its organizers have been very successful in the grange work up State. Miss Louise Crane reports favorable receptions wherever she has gone and strong co-operation among the most influential grangers.

OHIO WOMEN FIND WORK EASIER

Mrs. Catt's Prediction Fulfilled—Workers Everywhere Ready to Organize—Anti-Suffragists Have To Go Out Of S ate

"The very encouraging news which comes from all quarters where we have workers," writes Elizabeth J. Hauser, "justifies Mrs. Catt's observation to the writer, made after the last November election. 'I doubt if previous to this time it would have been possible really to organize Ohio, but with the workers whom your two campaigns have unearthed it can now be done.' Expressions such as this: 'I can get my township chairmen now because I got pretty well acquainted in the county during the campaign,' or 'I can easily get the rest of the township chairmen because I found possible leaders while doing campaign work,' are taking the place of the old cry, 'there is no one to help.' We are laying the ground work now for the best organization Ohio has ever had.

"We learned with amusement (and generously gave the news item to our friends, the reporters), that the anti-suffragists had circularized the Legislature against voting for presidential suffrage for women, though no move had been made to have them do so. It was the more amusing, since the ladies whose names were signed to this appeal are not in the State; one, we hear, is out of the country, and the other is in the eastern States lending aid to the antis there. Do they delegate the authority to use their names to the man or men who got out the protesting letter? It is a pretty poor anti-suffrage organization, after all, which, claiming variously 75 per cent. and 90 per cent. of all the women of the State on its side, in campaign time cannot muster at least two resident women a few months later to sign what one legislator designated as 'a boiler plate letter.'"

The Congressional District plan of organization is working splendidly. Besides a conference of the chairmen so far appointed, there have been conferences in three districts, and four others are in immediate prospect. These conferences are valuable chiefly because they give the suffragists of the districts an opportunity to meet each other in person, to exchange ideas and to gather inspiration for the work. One or more of the State officers attend to represent the State Association and this establishes the much-desired connection between the district and the parent body.

The Woman Suffrage Party of greater Cleveland recently held organization meetings in five of its districts, the new form of local organization there having divided the city into twelve districts, each of which is to have a full set of elected officers.

The Montgomery County Association (Dayton) has moved its headquarters to the Women's Club League, has organized a Municipal Study class for men and women, to be conducted by Dr. L. D. Upson, and has arrangements all made for "an old-time songs" concert, to be held in Memorial Hall early in April.

At the first meeting of the Political Equality League of Lucas County (Toledo) after its uniting with the old Toledo W. S. A., an address was made by Judge Johnson on the indeterminate sentence law, and strong resolutions were passed against the repeal of the law. "A good omen," says one of its members, "that the first action taken after the union of the two societies should be in behalf of a humanitarian measure."

Hamilton County (Cincinnati), which comprises the First and Second Congressional Districts, is in a stronger position than ever before in the history of suffrage effort.

The State Association has been very active in opposing the repeal of the indeterminate sentence, has supported the law providing for the Ohio Censor Board, the eight-hour law for women, the retention of the present law providing for the small school board plan, and has used its influence against the repeal of the non-partisan judiciary law.

Columbus has an active suffrage organization, which has just rented fine headquarters, in a central location. Its sign will be side by side with the electric bulletin board where the baseball returns are watched by huge crowds. The rent has been pledged largely in contributions of ten cents a month from a great number of women.

By invitation, Miss Blackwell and Miss Doris Stevens stopped over at Columbus on their way back from the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference. They were given a brilliant reception at the home of Mrs. Jones, where the papers reported that there were 400 women present, including many wives of Senators and Representatives. In the evening they spoke at a public meeting at the Carnegie Library which was addressed also by Dr. Stanton Coit and Mrs. Ella Reeves Bloor; and the next morning Miss Blackwell told the Columbus School for Girls about the early experiences of Lucy Stone, Elizabeth Blackwell and Antoinette Brown Blackwell.

MISSOURI

Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer has been conducting a suffrage school in Hannibal. From there she will go to Monroe City to hold a three days' school. She has already conducted one in Paris. Mrs. Moyer says that every woman is innately a suffragist though she may not know it, and that all that is necessary is some real information on the subject that she may discover her position. The practicability of the school plan as a means of disseminating suffrage information was tried out in St. Louis and worked so well that it was decided to follow out the plan in the new campaign just beginning, which is to last two years, during which time the leaders hope to hold a school in every town and city in the State.

The opening of offices by the Political Equality League of Kansas City is the first time that permanent headquarters have ever been opened there. This league has a large membership of prominent Kansas City women and has been very successful in its operations in behalf of suffrage.

One of the largest news bureaus in the State capital prophesies that the House and Senate will pass the resolution asking that a woman suffrage amendment be submitted at the 1916 election. At present the women can give out no definite information to that effect, although they hope that the legislators will "conserve the energy of the women" and save them the work of getting signatures to another initiative petition. However, if the Legislature does not pass the resolution, woman suffrage will be voted on in 1916 just the same, as the women will begin at once a campaign for initiative signatures. This is splendid educational work, but, of course, the women are willing to be saved the time and work it will take if the Legislature puts the amendment on the ballot by resolution.

MINNESOTA

"We hope to convince the Senators before they vote again on this question in two years that the women of this State do really want the ballot," says Mrs. Andreas Ueland, president of the Minnesota Women's Suffrage Association, in commenting on the recent vote in the Legislature.

"We are met with the argument constantly that the majority of women do not want to vote. In every case where a canvass is made, the contrary is shown. Senator Joseph A. Jackson of St. Paul told us that there was no demand for suffrage in his district. We went in there and in a short canvass got 450 women in his own precinct to sign a petition. We plan to make a systematic canvass between now and the next session to show the Senators that a great majority of Minnesota women want the franchise. On such a showing, I believe the vote will be reversed.

"We are disappointed, of course. I would not like to say that any of the Senators violated pledges in voting against the bill. We did have reason to expect that Senator T. J. Grose, of Minneapolis, would vote for it, however. He had made the statement that he would. We also had reason to expect the vote of Senator C. E. Adams, of Duluth."

TENNESSEE

Representative Frank West of Knox County sprang a surprise in the House last week by introducing a number of bills which, if enacted, would have given immediate suffrage to women without a constitutional amendment. These bills which, according to Mr. West, were O. K.'d by prominent constitutional lawyers, were as follows: To allow women to hold all municipal, county, State and Federal offices; to allow women to vote for Governor and legislators; to vote in municipal elections; to vote in primary elections; to vote for judges of the Supreme Court; to vote for judge of the Court of Appeals and railroad commissioners; to vote for judges and district attorneys-general.

When Mr. West was absent, however, the bills came up for second reading. Mr. Stewart moved their rejection, and the motion prevailed.

The House last week passed the Senate bill making women eligible to the office of notary public in Tennessee.

MASSACHUSETTS

Saturday, March 13, was Flag Day for the Unemployed with the suffragists of Boston and vicinity, and when the proceeds of the busy day of selling little flags to individuals in hotels, theatres, subways and on the streets was over $2500 was counted up as the receipts. One flag seller, Mrs. Edward Wellington of Malden, brought in $90, making the highest individual record. All the money raised was turned over to various organizations making a business of providing for the unemployed. About 300 suffragists contributed their services during the day, while some unemployed young women were hired to sell flags and proved the most interested of canvassers.

Saturday, March 20, has been designed as Orange Day, and the Boston suffragists have taken 4000 oranges and will distribute them among the inmates of hospitals in and about Boston.

The Boston Equal Suffrage Association raised $4693 in pledges and cash at its monthly mass meeting in Tremont Theatre last Sunday. It was a magnificent meeting, with the theatre crowded to the doors. Mrs. Maud Wood Park presided, and there were addresses by Julia C. Lathrop, Owen Lovejoy, Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth and Butler Wilson.

Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley, the able Massachusetts suffrage speaker, will go to New Jersey and Pennsylvania early in April to assist in the campaign work in those States. She speaks in Wilmington, Del., April 7, and in Philadelphia April 13.

Six or eight Massachusetts daily papers are preparing to issue special editions in favor of woman suffrage within the next few weeks.

The first steps for the formation of a committee of 100 men to conduct a campaign for the acceptance of woman suffrage in November were taken last week at a meeting of the Massachusetts Men's League for Woman Suffrage at the home of Mrs Oliver Ames, 355 Commonwealth avenue, on invitation of Oakes Ames, one of its members. James Lees Laidlaw of New York, president of the National Men's League, was introduced by Edwin D. Mead for the principal address.

A dance for the benefit of the Political Equality Union was given in Boston this week under the auspices of Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw.

DELAWARE

Suffragists are not at all discouraged at the Legislature's action last week. They went to the State House with banners flying and music playing in an inspiring parade. Speeches were made in front of the State House, and then the big crowd went in to watch the vote. As announced in last week's Woman's Journal, 8 members of the House voted for the amendment. Six of these were Republicans and 2 Democrats. Twenty-two members, 9 Republicans and 13 Democrats, voted against it.

The vote in the Senate stood 11 to 6 against the amendment—4 Republicans and 2 Democrats in favor; 5 Republicans and 6 Democrats against. Senator Harris, the sponsor of the amendment, and president pro tem. Walker spoke for equal suffrage.

Two days later, at a luncheon given by the Delaware E. S. A. in honor of the Campaign Committee of the Congressional Union, a plan of campaign for the next two years was presented by Mrs. Florence Bayard Hillis and Miss Mabel Vernon. The plan met with the hearty support of everyone present, Mrs. Edna S. Latimer, of Baltimore, and Miss Anna McCue, of Philadelphia, spoke of the opportunity of the suffragists of Delaware to further the cause during the next two years and predicted victory in 1917.

INDIANA

Work for a constitutional convention, collection of a $5,000 campaign fund, education of women, organization of men's clubs, organization of rural forces, enlistment of wage-earning women, getting salaried organizers for State work, extending a life membership to suffragists for $15, and offering prizes for best essays on suffrage by High School students, were the features of the new program outlined by the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana at its annual convention last week in Indianapolis.

The league voted to elect its officers from the floor, and the following women were elected:

President, Dr. Amelia R. Keller, Indianapolis; vice-presidents, Mrs. Horace C. Stillwell, Anderson; Mrs. O. B. Jameson, Indianapolis; Mrs. Olaf Guldlin, Fort Wayne; Mrs. L. J. Cox, Terre Haute; Mrs. A. D. Moffett, Elwood; secretary, Mrs. Julia C. Henderson, Indianapolis; treasurer, Miss Adah E. Bush, Kentland.

The directors elected were Miss Sagie Velle Fenton, Logansport; Miss Vida Newsom, Columbus; Mrs. Frank Aydelotte, Bloomington; Mrs. S. C. Stimson, Terre Haute; Miss Belle O'Hair, Indianapolis; Mrs. F. C. Ball, Muncie; Mrs. Edgar A. Perkins, Indianapolis; Mrs. F. F. Erlbacher, Evansville. These directors, together with those chosen last year, and the thirteen district chairmen of the State, compose the whole directorate.

KANSAS

The House last week passed the "silver nitrate baby" bill, which requires that a solution of one-tenth per cent. of silver nitrate be put in the eyes of every new-born infant. It is estimated that the bill would save the sight of nearly 30 per cent. of the children that are blinded as the result of infectious bacteria at birth. The bill was introduced by Mr. Hughbanks, a blind member of the House.

FLORIDA

Dr. Anna H. Shaw was to speak in Jacksonville March 18 at the Duval Opera House and will speak in Pensacola today.

The president of the Tennessee, Kentucky and Northern Railroad is a woman, Mrs. George A. Clark.

NEW LITERATURE

"Know your ground and the battle is half won."

Suffragists who want to be well equipped to help win the approaching campaigns will be glad to see our three new pamphlets. They meet a pressing need. No press woman, no legislative worker, no speaker, no debater, no worker can afford to be without them.

Worth of a Vote.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Postpaid, each, 2c.; per 100, 50c.

Suffrage in Utah.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Postpaid, each, 3c.; per 100, $2.00.

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Order from

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
585 Boylston Street
Boston, Mass.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE SONGS
By Browne. Seven beautiful songs, 30 cents. Woman's Franchise League, Suffrage Song Dept., 2230 N. Penn St., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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We are printers of many well known publications, among them "*The Woman's Journal.*" If you have a book or a booklet, a magazine or a newspaper to bring out, write us. Open day and night.
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129 Pearl St., Boston.

Suffrage Exchange

A COLUMN OF CLASSIFIED ADS ARRANGED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF SUFFRAGISTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES. IS YOUR "WANT" HERE?

The Rate is two cents a word—use the coupon at the bottom of this page.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—At Shell Point, Onset, house lot, 50 x 75 ft. Price, $500. J. P. HOLLAND, Box 62, Onset, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES FOR RENT—Furnished, four and eight room cottages on Riverbank farm, one mile from Main street. MARY CHASE, Lancaster, N. H.

WILL TRADE KANSAS FARM for St. Louis or Chicago residence property. 960 acres, or less. Address, D, Woman's Journal.

A CITY MAN would like to buy or rent direct from the owner a small farm near some middle western city. Address, B, Woman's Journal.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Ten acres Colorado irrigated truck farm. Adjoining town of 5000 population, good schools, churches, no saloons. Seventy miles from Denver. K. T. H., 1426 Milwaukee street, Denver, Colo.

WRITE for the "Letters to George." They describe the possibilities of citrus fruit growing in Florida. C. E. STREET, Avon Park, Fla.

NEW YORK SHOPPING—General shopping; no charge; terms cash; price submitted; bank reference. MISS JULIA DEMAREST, 189 Claremont Ave., New York City.

IF YOU WANT PIN MONEY write for our offer of congenial spare time work. THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 585 Boylston St., Boston.

IMMEDIATELY—MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR GOVERNMENT JOBS—$65.00 to $150 month. Vacations with full pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Thousands 1915 appointments. Write immediately for free list positions now obtainable. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. 8124, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE

RIBBON PRINTING DUPLICATING MACHINE for sale. Plenty of type to do a two-page letter. A bargain if taken at once. Price, $25. R. E. A., 32 Putnam street, Winthrop, Mass.

YOUR THREE-LETTER MONOGRAM embossed on Crane's Highland Linen note paper delivered by parcel post for 85c a box. Intitial or any two-letter monogram on good grade of correspondence paper for 49c a box. COLORADO STATIONERY CO., 11 Joy street, Boston.

"What Eight Million Women Want," by Rheta Childe Dorr (practically new), $1; "Mrs. Radford, Humanist," a suffrage drama by Leando Brown, 35c; "Social Welfare in New Zealand," by Hugh H. Rusk, 90c; "The Advance of Woman," by Jane Johnstone Christie, 80c; "Woman's Part in Government," by William H. Allen, 85c. HARRIET PARK, 168 Newbury street, Boston, Mass.

IF ANY SUBSCRIBERS have copies of the Woman's Journal dated in 1870, will they please write the Woman's Journal, 585 Boylston street, Boston, stating what issues they have?

You want to employ some one, or you want some one to employ you---

—in either case you can tell your "want" to many other suffragists in all parts of the United States. You are almost sure to reach the "some one" that you want to hire, or that wants to hire you. Use the coupon below.

—readers of the Woman's Journal and Suffrage News are already finding that "The Suffrage Exchange" can serve them. The number of advertisements has increased from week to week. Is there some way "The Suffrage Exchange" can serve you?

WRITE OUT YOUR WANT ON THE COUPON BELOW AND SEND IT IN AT ONCE. THE COST IS SLIGHT (TWO CENTS A WORD FOR FIFTEEN WORDS OR MORE). MORE THAN 21,000 SUFFRAGISTS WILL SEE IT.

The Woman's Journal and Suffrage News,
585 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

I want you to print the advertisement written below in your "Suffrage Exchange"——weeks. I am enclosing——cents to pay for it.

Name. Address.

NEWSPAPER POLL IN NEW YORK SHOWS WOMEN WANT TO VOTE

New York World Takes Unbiased Count Amoung All Classes of Women and Finds that Seventy-seven Per Cent Desire Ballot

The results of what is perhaps the most important poll ever taken in New York on the question of equal suffrage were announced on March 14 by the New York World.

The World did not consult suffragists or anti-suffragists; it went ahead with absolute impartiality to find out for itself whether or not women want to vote in New York. The following results were obtained:

Greater New York

	Percentage of replies received.
For woman's suffrage.....	77.04
Against woman's suffrage.	22.96

Seven Up-State Cities

For woman's suffrage.....	70.37
Against woman's suffrage.	29.63

Unbiased Opinion Sought

"To consult every woman of voting age was obviously impracticable," says the World. "To poll the women suggested by either the organized suffragists or the anti-suffragists might give only a biased return. Therefore the World carefully avoided reference to suffrage or anti-suffrage organizations in making up the lists of women who might be considered fairly representative of the 600,000 or more women of voting age residing in the greater city.

"The polls by up-State newspapers were taken mainly through the publication of coupons which women readers were asked to sign. The World avoided this methed in New York City and confined its inquiry to representative lists of women to whom return postal cards were addressed. These cards were sent by the thousand to women in every borough of the greater city.

All Classes Represented

"The first list was made up for the World by the oldest organization in New York that specializes in mailing lists of all kinds. The manager of this firm was instructed to compile a mailing list of women that should represent in fair proportion all classes of women, from domestic servants and scrubwomen to the wives of millionaires. They were scattered from the Bronx to Staten Island. This list was divided by its compilers into three general classes, as follows:

"1—Representative home women of the wealthy, prosperous and well-to-do classes. Thirty per cent. of the list was comprised in this division.

"2—Business and professional women—doctors, lawyers, teachers, secretaries and office managers, stenographers, designers, artists, actresses, milliners, modistes, etc. This division made up 40 per cent. of the list.

"3—Boarding house keepers, employment agency owners, hairdressers, manicurists, midwives, nurses, matrons, attendants, copyists, housekeepers, domestics, etc. This division comprises the remaining 30 per cent. of the first list.

"Answers came from 14.9 per cent. of this first mailing list. This might indicate to the inexperienced reader an astonishing lack of interest in the suffrage agitation, but the men who make a business of sounding the public by mail inform the World that the number of answers is nearly three times what could be expected from a similar list of men. A postal card poll of all of the registered male voters of Greater New York, the World was informed, would not bring forth more than 5 per cent. of responses.

"The complete return from this first mailing list was:

"For woman's suffage, 79.2 per cent.

"Against woman's suffrage, 20.8 per cent.

Secret Vote Much Like the Other

"On receiving the suggestion that possibly women hesitated to sign their names to the postal cards, the World printed a new edition making it plain that names would not be published and that signatures were not solicited. The results were practically the same.

"Later, mailing lists were made up with a view of reaching a larger proportion of women in the homes. Churches were selected for the representative character of their membership, including a large proportion of housewives.

"Another expedient was the compilation of a list of houses representative of all types of apartment homes in Manhattan and the Bronx, from the palatial Belnord to ordinary 'walk-ups' in the Bronx. (The World prints the names of all of the apartment house to which it wrote.)

"The proportion of answers from the apartment house list was only 9.5 per cent., while church lists brought as high as 17.7 per cent. of responses. But the result from apartment house residents was practically the same as from lists compiled from church and club directories.

"The most general and prompt response came from New York City members of the Women's University Club and the Colony Club. Twenty-seven and seven-tenths per cent. of this list responded to the query. The responses came largely from college professors, doctors, lawyers, artists and authors, although from the Women's University Club list answers came from one nurse, one saleswoman, seven stenographers, secretaries and business women, and from twenty-six members of the Women's University Club and the Colony Club who gave their occupation as housewife or mother. Of this combined list 84.6 per cent. were for suffrage and 15.4 opposed.

"Of the membership of a middle class church in Manhattan, for instance, the poll stood 79.5 per cent. for and 20.5 per cent. against the suffrage amendment.

"Only 12.6 per cent. of the women of a large Brooklyn congregation responded to the query. Their vote was 61.3 per cent. for suffrage and 38.7 per cent. against.

"Another Brooklyn church, less aristocratic, returned 14.1 per cent. of answers, divided 71.4 per cent. for and 28.6 per cent. against suffrage.

"A specially compiled list of housewives, largely in outlying sections of Greater New York, responded with only 5 per cent., but the division was 78 per cent. for and 22 per cent. against.

"Sixteen per cent. of the women filling out the World's cards gave their place of birth outside the United States. Every country of Europe, some of the West Indies, South and Central America, Africa, Asia and Australia were represented in the poll.

"Of the women indicating their foreign birth, 87.55 per cent. were for suffrage and 12.45 per cent. opposed.

"American-born women and those who neglected to indicate their nativity, taken together, voted: For suffrage, 75.04 per cent.; against suffrage, 24.96 per cent.

"Would You Vote?" Answered

"Evidently the second question, 'If you were given the right to vote would you use it?' received serious consideration from a considerable proportion of the women. Fifty-eight per cent. of those who declared they do not want New York women enfranchised indicated also that they would not use the ballot themselves even though it be conferred upon them. Ten per cent. said they were not certain whether they would vote, or that they would vote only as a duty, but under protest. Thirty-two per cent. of those voting against the suffrage amendment indicated that they would vote if that right is accorded to them."

Result of The New York World's Poll of Women on Suffrage

Greater New York:

	Percentage of Replies Received: For	Against
Wives, Mothers, Home-keepers, Home-makers, etc.	73.61	26.39
No occupation given	61.74	38.26
Teachers, School Officials, Civil Service Examiners, etc.	94.09	5.91
Secretaries, Stenographers, Clerks, Bookkeepers, Business Women	84.21	15.79
Nurses, Midwives, Manicurists, Hairdressers, etc.	87.42	12.58
Modistes, Milliners, Shop-keepers, Seamstresses, etc.	88.88	11.12
Business Brokers, Buyers, Employment Agents, Hotel and Rooming House Proprietresses	83.33	16.67
Professional: Doctors, Lawyers, Editors, Writers, Actresses, Singers, Artists, Designers, etc.	87.27	12.73
Capitalists, Taxpayers, Philanthropists, etc.	62.50	37.50
City Employees	45.45	54.45
Domestics, Scrub Women, Attendants, etc.	90.47	9.53
Average	77.04	22.96
Up-State:		
Albany (1)	38.30	54.09
Binghamton	81.32	18.68
Elmira	96.83	3.17
Jamestown	93.91	6.09
Syracuse	69.32	30.68
Oswego	96.73	3.27
Yonkers (2)	61.66	15.69
Average	70.37	29.63

(1) 7.61 per cent. noncommittal.
(2) 22.65 per cent. noncommittal.

LAST LAUGHS

"What are you standing here for and crying, little boy?"

"Waitin' fer the extra. Pa said I musn't come home without a great victory."—Fliegende Blaetter.

"Why is Mr. Kodak so gloomy looking?"

"He and Marie have just come out of the dark room, where he had evidently developed a negative."—Chicago News.

An American lady called upon Ambassador Herrick in Paris last August and gave him a piece of her mind. She said, "Now look here; this war must stop before the first of September, because Mary Ann has simply got to go to school."

One of the young ensigns who was acting as teacher on the battleship Texas asked the question, "What are the two principal parts of a sentence?" expecting to get the answer, "Subject and predicate." An old salt scratched his head in perplexity, and at last replied, "Solitary confinement and bread and water."—The Sailors' Magazine.

Little Mary, who often appears in Lippincott's Magazine, had been sent to the store to get some fly-paper. She was a long time in returning, and her mother began to feel anxious. Going to the door, she spied the little girl coming up the street, and called, "Mary, have you got the fly-paper?" "No, mother," replied Mary, "it's got me, but we are coming together."

The following are gleanings from Alice Duer Miller's department in the Sunday New York Tribune:

The ex-Mayor of a Georgia town who in a moment of irritation killed six people and wounded thirty-one, belongs to the sex that has never considered itself too emotional to vote.

The New Freedom

"The Michigan commission on industrial relations has discovered," says the Detroit Journal, "that thousands of wives support their husbands."

Woman's place is the home, but under a special privilege she is sometimes allowed to send her wages as a substitute.

Interviews with Celebrated Anti-Suffragists

"Woman's place is in my home."—Appius Claudius.

"I have never felt the need of the ballot."—Cleopatra.

"Magna Charta merely fashionable fad of ye Barons."—King John.

"Boston Tea Party Shows American colonists to be hysterical and utterly incapable of self-government."—George III.

"Know of no really good slaves who desire emancipation."—President of the United States Slaveholders' Protective Association.

Thank You!

"Vile insults, lewd talk and brutal conduct were used by the indicted men to frighten respectable women who went to the polls in Terre Haute at the last election, asserted District Attorney Dailey."—Press Dispatch.

Commenting on the above news item, the New York Sun says: "This is one of the inevitable results of woman suffrage. . . . When women place themselves on the same plane as men and expressly assert their equality, almost their identity, with the other sex, they must expect that men will take them at their word and treat them as men sometimes treat each other."

But hold on!

Women have no form of suffrage in Indiana. There they are still angels, uncrowned queens and goddesses.

They depend wholly on the chivalry of men for their protection.

And this is what they get.

"The Trojan Women," the Greek tragedy of Euripides, translated by Gilbert Murray, has been selected by the Women's Peace Party as perhaps the most effective peace play. It will be given a national tour by the party to raise funds for the peace work, players and staff remaining anonymous and receiving no salary.

Mrs. E. L. Stillman, chairman of the 25th Ward Civic League, of Chicago, absolutely denies the statement attributed to her following the primary that she said "Women got just what they wanted and voted the town wide open."

The women attending the meeting of the Interdenominational Missionary Society at Dana, Ind., voted unanimously in favor of the passage of the suffrage bill.